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The CAROLINA FARMER

FEBRUARY, 1967

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YELLOWS Eclipse, Golden Charm, Peace, Luxemberg

PINKS Pink Radiance, The Doctor, Columbia, Picture

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Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Old Fashioned Lilac, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
Hydrangea P. G., 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
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Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Rose of Sharon—Mixed Colors, 1 to 2 ft.	.08 ea.
Red Ozier Oogwood, 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Japanese Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.	.59 ea.
Snowberry—Red or White, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer Dwarf—Red, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
French Lilac—Red, White, or Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Hypericum—Yellow, Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
Vitex—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
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Rose Acacia—Pink, Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Red or Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Hydrangea Arborescence, Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Spirea Thunbergi, 1 to 2 ft.	.29 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.	.19 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Beauty Berry, Collected, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.

FLOWERING TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Magnolia, Niagara, 1 to 2 ft.	1.29 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft.	.35 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 4½ to 6 ft.	.75 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.	.29 ea.
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft.	.69 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, Collected, 2 ft.	.29 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, Collected, 4 to 6 ft.	.98 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.	1.49 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft.	2.98 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.	.69 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red, or Pink, 2½ to 4 ft.	.69 ea.
Double Pink Flowering Cherry, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red, or Pink, 2 to 3 ft.	.98 ea.
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Tree of Heaven, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.	.49 ea.
Owarf Red Buckeye, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Magnolia, Soulangeana, 1 to 2 ft.	1.29 ea.
Pink—Weeping Peach, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Red—Weeping Peach, 2½ to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
White Fringe, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.98 ea.
Japanese Flowering Cherry—Dbl. White, 3 to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft.	2.49 ea.
Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn—Red Blooms, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
Big Leaf Cucumber Tree, Collected, 3 to 4 ft.	1.49 ea.
Paw Paw, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.	.69 ea.
White Sumac, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
Sourwood, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft.	.49 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, ½ to 1 ft.	.89 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.	1.98 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft.	3.98 ea.

SHADE TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft.	.29 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft.	.49 ea.
Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.	.39 ea.
Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.	.59 ea.
Chinese Elm, 3 to 4 ft. .29 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	.59 ea.
Catalpa Fish Bait Tree, 2 to 3 ft.	.25 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. .49 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	1.98 ea.
Pin Oak, Red Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3 to 5 ft.	1.29 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft.	.06 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft.	.18 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft.	.39 ea.
Faassen Red Leaf Maple, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft.	.49 ea.
Sugar Maple, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.	.49 ea.
Sweet Gum, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft.	1.98 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3½ to 5 ft.	3.98 ea.
Tulip Tree, Collected, 3 to 5 ft.	.49 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313). 4½ to 6 ft.	5.95 ea.
Schwedler Maple, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
Cutleaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
Silver Variegated Maple, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.49 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
American Linden Tree, 3 to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 4½ to 6 ft.	4.98 ea.
Sassafras, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
Scarlet Maple, Collected, 4 to 5 ft.	.98 ea.
Yellow Wood, 3 to 4 ft.	.98 ea.
Willow Oak or White Oak, Col., 2 to 3 ft.	.98 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
China Berry, 2 to 3 ft.	.49 ea.
Sycamore Maple, Purple Leaves, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Black Gum, Collected, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
American Elm, Collected, 3 to 4 ft.	.29 ea.
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft.	1.98 ea.

FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	.89 ea.
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .59 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	.89 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .49 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	.89 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 5 ft.	.59 ea. .89 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .59 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	.89 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.59 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft.	.89 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .59 ea., 3 to 5 ft.	.89 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Yellow Oelicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.69 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea., 4 to 6 ft.	1.29 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.	1.98 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	1.29 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	1.19 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	1.19 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	1.19 ea.
Apricots—Moorpart or Early Golden, 2 to 3 ft.	.79 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 to 4 ft.	2.98 ea.
Nectarine, 2½ to 4 ft.	.79 ea.
Damson Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.	.79 ea.
Red June Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.	.79 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 ft. .59 ea., 3½ to 5 ft.	.98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 ft. .59 ea., 3½ to 5 ft.	.98 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Applo, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Dwarf Plum—Blue, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.

VINES — 1 or 2 years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Wisteria, Purple, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Bitter Sweet, 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Clematis Vine, Collected, White, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Grape Vines, Concord or Niagara, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Grape Vines, Luttie or Fredonia, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Trumpet Creeper, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, ½ ft.	.59 ea.
Vinca Minor, Clumps, Colletced	.08 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft.	.19 ea.
English Ivy or Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inches	.29 ea.
Euonymus Coloratus, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.

NUT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
Butter Nut, 1 to 2 ft. .39 ea., 3 to 4 ft.	1.29 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft.	.79 ea.
3 to 5 ft.	1.98 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.	.89 ea.
Stuart Pecans, Paper Shell, 3½ to 5 ft.	3.98 ea.
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft.	.39 ea.
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.	2.98 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.	.69 ea.
American Beech, Collected, 3 to 4 ft.	.69 ea.

EVERGREENS — 1 or 2 years Old

Glossy Abelia, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
American Holly, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Rhododendron, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper, ½ to 1 ft., low spreading	.69 ea.
Cherry Laurel, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Nandina, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Boxwood, ½ ft.	.39 ea.
Irish Juniper, or Savin Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum	.39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Mountain Laurel, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Canada-Hemlock, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Short Leaf Pine, Collected, 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Christmas Ferns, Collected	.19 ea.
Red Cedar, Collected, ½ to 1 ft.	.15 ea.
Hetzi Holly, ½ ft.	.59 ea.
Japanese Holly, ½ ft.	.59 ea.
Foster Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Andorra Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Cedrus Deodara, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Japanese Yew, Taxus Spreading, ½ to 1 ft.	.79 ea.
East Palatha Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Berckman's Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, ½ ft.	.59 ea.
Greek Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
Gardenia, White Blooms, ½ to 1 ft.	.49 ea.
Camellia Sasanqua, ½ to 1 ft.	.69 ea.
Norway Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Euonymus Radicans, ½ to 1 ft.	.19 ea.
Chinese Holly, ½ to 1 ft.	.59 ea.
White Pine, 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Austrian Pine, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Mugho Pine, ½ ft.	.39 ea.

BERRY PLANTS, ETC. — 1 or 2 years Old

Black Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Red Everbearing Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.
Dewberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.29 ea.
Figs, 1 to 2 ft.	.98 ea.
Boysenberry, ½ to 1 ft.	.39 ea.

BULBS, PERENNIALS — 1 or 2 years Old

Pampas Grass, White Plumes	.39 ea.
Hibiscus, Mallow Marvel	.09 ea.
Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots	.19 ea.
Cannas, Colors, Red, Pink, or Yellow	.19 ea.
Iris, Blue, Roots Collected	.09 ea.
Day Lillies, Roots Orange Flowers, Collected	.09 ea.
Creeping Phlox, Pink or Blue	.19 ea.
Blue Bells, Roots Collected	.19 ea.
Maiden Hair Fern, Roots Collected	.19 ea.
Fancy Leaf Caladium, Red or White	.29 ea.
Gladiolus, Pink, Red, White	.06 ea.

BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEDGE PLANTS — 1 or 2 years Old

10 Rhubarb, 1 Yr. Roots	1.00
10 Asparagus, 1 Yr. Roots	1.00
50 Strawberry—Blakemore or Tenn. Beauty	1.49
50 Gem Everbearing Strawberry	2.49
100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98
25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98
25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98
25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft.	1.98

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SAVAGE FARM NURSERY

P. O. Box **125-CF**, McMinnville, Tennessee 37111

The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 22, No. 2, February, 1967

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J. C. Brown Jr.
Executive Manager

COVER—The General Assembly comes to Raleigh for its biennial session this month. The gentlemen pictured on our cover will be presiding over the two bodies that make the laws for our state. At left is Rep. David Britt of Robeson County, who has been named Speaker of the House of Representatives. At right, Robert W. Scott, who as Lieutenant Governor presides over the Senate. Photo by Eddie Booker.

This month . . .

4 THE FRONT PORCH
Words, words, words

5 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
Protect our resources

7 COUNTRY STORE
For 99 years

12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
Latest in ranges

19 AROUND THE HOUSE
Tips and problems

20 PROFILE
Education and electricity

22 HALE!
Time out to laugh

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27601. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 66 CENTS PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1967 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

Another Fight in '67?

The General Assembly of North Carolina opens in Raleigh this month. The gentlemen featured on this month's cover (see "COVER," at left), as leaders of the two houses of the Assembly, will be called upon to guide their bodies through what promises to be a long and arduous session.

Many issues will be before these deliberative bodies. Taxation, funds for education, higher education policies, redistricting—these are but a few of the topics you'll be seeing in headlines for the next few months.

There perhaps will be another topic that will pop up again: territorial legislation for utilities. This is a topic legislators hoped they had laid to rest in the 1965 General Assembly. Now, however, the North Carolina Municipally Owned Electric Systems (N.C. MOES) have been spreading the word that they are going to fight to change the law.

Their fight—which promises to be a substantial one—is based on rather vague interpretations of what the law does and does not do as far as the city electric cuppliers are concerned. These were covered in "Tarheel Rural Lines" in last month's CAROLINA FARMER. The allegations and the facts involved are too lengthy to be recited here; it is enough to say that the spokesmen of the city systems are being less that candid with the public and the members of the General Assembly. In than main, though, the charges seemed to be aimed at gaining for the cities an increased power of enfranchisement—and the ultimate ability to condemn and acquire electric co-op and power company facilities.

The fight to gain an equitable territorial law was a difficult one for electric co-op leaders. They fought it in three successive General Assemblies. And the territorial rights they acquired in 1965 were not gained without many sacrifices—sacrifices that were costly both in terms of manpower and money.

Now as the 1967 General Assembly begins, it is clear that these co-op leaders are prepared to again fight, this time to protect their rights under the 1965 law. And it's just as clear that—as in all the years since the electric co-op program began in North Carolina—the membership will stand ready to aid in this fight.

THE FRONT PORCH

by Dick Pence

Words, Words, Words,

A couple of months ago in "The Front Porch," I described an arduous visit to a supermarket as a *foray*. A sharpeyed reader pointed out that the definition of *foray* is "a sudden or irregular incursion of war or spoils; a raid." Of course, the visit wasn't intended as an act of war, although I might consider such a possibility.

However, in search of the correct word to describe the mission, I came up with the following:

A *journey* is a trip of considerable length, wholly or mainly by land, for business or pleasure.

A *trip* is a short journey.

An *excursion* is a short trip for recreation or relief.

An *expedition* is a journey for a specific purpose.

A *tour* is a circular trip or journey for business, pleasure or education.

One definition of *trek*, admittedly a loose one, is that it is a trip or movement involving difficulties or complex organization.

After looking all of these over, I've decided that the act in question certainly was not an *excursion*, probably wasn't a *journey* or an *expedition*, could be called a *trip* or a *tour*, and likely a *trek*. I'd still like to try a *foray* some time, though.

The way some people drive grocery carts, you'd think that's what they were up to, anyway.

* * *

This is the 67th time I've had the pleasure of visiting with you from "The Front Porch." Unfortunately, it's also the last time. By the time you read this, my wife and I will have moved from Raleigh to Washington, D. C., and I will have taken up new duties.

Happily, I will still be working in the rural electrification program. It has been most gratifying being a part of your statewide association of electric co-ops. I now look forward to being able to serve you through your national association.

LIKED DECEMBER'S

I just wanted to tell you how much I enjoy *The Carolina Farmer* each month. I like the patterns and recipes. This month's cover (December) was beautiful. I want to try and make one.

Mrs. W. C. Bell
Rt. 1, Box 408
Fayetteville

* * *

THANKSGIVING DINNER

We received our *Carolina Farmer* today and were disappointed not to find Gertrude. Just wonder if Ted had her for Thanksgiving. If he didn't I would like to see her next month. Enjoy *The Carolina Farmer* very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Carter
Rt. 4, Box 31
Mocksville

* * *

A TOPPER?

The impluse to write and thank you for the excellent December issue of *The Carolina Farmer* finally got the best of me. You and the staff topped yourselves with this, and we do not know how to bestow a greater compliment.

From the magnificent cover, which we no doubt will try sometime to copy, the tribute to Congressman Cooley, the report to members reminding us how directly our rural electric cooperatives are affected by elections—and right on through the last chuckle in HALE!, every feature sparked this reader.

From time to time, surveys show that this is the only publication coming to many homes in this county. At our house, we did not receive a more beautiful Christmas gift. Thank you for the year-round job you are doing so successfully.

Mrs. Overton A. Gregory
Marshall

* * *

Our thanks to Mrs. Gregory, the Carters and Mrs. Bell—all of whom became quite infected with the spirit of the holiday season. We hope we don't have to wait until next Christmas to get such nice mail.

PASSING SCENE

ELECTED—To post of Sargeant at Arms of the North Carolina House of Representatives, A. T. Lane, former House member, former president of Tarheel Electric and current president of the board of Albemarle EMC.

* * *

HIRED—As a state job training and safety instructor to work with North Carolina rural electric co-ops, Robert Gregor; a native of Pennsylvania, he lives in Statesville and will work with co-ops in the western part of the state in training linemen to do their jobs safely and effectively.

* * *

ELECTED—To lead the State Grange Youth for this year: Larry McCann, Elkin, president; Ralph Settle, Elkin, vice president; Sara Olive, Apex, secretary; Sandra Fox, Hurdle Mills, lecturer; Nan Nelson, Leiceister, chaplain; and Mike Dalton, Ednyville, treasurer; all were chosen at the Grange Youth Annual Conference in Durham late in December, at which Tarheel Electric Membership Association was host to the conference's annual recognition banquet.

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

Farm Organizations Back Public's Right To Benefits of River Development

FACED WITH a give-away policy of the State Board of Water Resources, North Carolina's principal farm organizatins adopted strong resolutions backing the public's historic right to develop its rivers and enjoy the benefits.

At their annual meetings, the N.C. State Grange and the N.C. Farm Bureau Federation reaffirmed positions counteracting a statement of policy contained in a bulletin of the N.C. Department of Water Resources. Entitled "Wise Management of North Carolina Water Resources Through Law," the two-volume document contains a paragraph under the power section that would reverse a principle of resource development dating back to Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

The paragraph states: "The present State policy as informally expressed by key individuals in the executive branch is that hydroelectric power development is encouraged as appropriate, either in single-purpose projects or as a part of mulitple-purpose projects, but the power so generated should be financed and distributed by investor-owned utility corporations."

The position is simply a new way of endorsing the well-known attempts of private power companies to put a toll-gate between the public and public rivers.

The Grange resolution, adopted at is meeting in Winston-Salem, reads: "Access to power from federal dams has saved consumers of North Carolina's rural electric co-ops and municipalities $1,680,000 in the past 10 years. We support continuation of federal development and marketing of power at multi-purpose dams under the historic anti-monopoly principle which gives preference in the sale of the power to nonprofit utilities."

The Farm Bureau position, taken at its meeting in Charlotte, endorses the preference principle "which affords nonprofit organizations first call on power from federal projects." The Farm Bureau further resolved to "oppose policies which would deny North Carolina power and other benefits from them."

Both organizations endorsed the establishment of rural electric banks, maintenance of the 1965 North Carolina Utilities Act and took sympathetic stands to rural electrification on a number of other issues.

The policies evolved from similar positions taken by local units of the Grange and Farm Bureau across the state.

(Continued on next page)

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J.C. Brown Jr.

(Continued from page 5)

★★★

Dick Pence to manage national program

DICK PENCE, editor of *The Carolina Farmer* since July, 1961, has been named manager of the Rural Electric Minuteman program, a nationwide organization, based in Washington, to promote understanding of legislative issues among friends of rural electrification. The announcement was made by Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, sponsor of the Minuteman program.

While our organization regrets losing Dick, we are pleased that his abilities have earned this national recognition, and that he will remain in the rural electric program. His principal duty will be as editor of the *Rural Electric Minuteman,* which is the voice of the NRECA legislative program. Dick, a native of South Dakota, is a past winner of the George Haggard award, presented annually to the editor of the nation's outstanding rural electric publication. Before joining Tarheel Electric, he was an editor in the Division of Agricultural Information at N.C. State. At the time of his resignation here, he was president of Rural Electric Consumer Publications, a national advertising sales organization.

★★★

Co-ops press fight for bank

AS THE 90th Congress opened, the nation's rural electric co-operatives reopened their efforts to eventually become independent of federal financing—an effort vigorously opposed by the private power companies.

REA champion W.R. Poage, new chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, on the first day of the new Congress introduced H.R. 1400, which would create a rural electric bank. Rep. Poage (D-Tex.) said the new bill was identical to a draft of similar legislation considered in the last Congress. The bill would establish a rural electric and rural telephone bank patterned after the Farm Credit system. The banks would attract both federal and nonfederal investment initially, with the objective that they would ultimately become entirely privately owned, operated and financed by the cooperatives.

Clyde Ellis, general manager of NRECA, commented that rural America's economic future requires sufficient funds for rural electrics to keep up with the power demands of their consumer-members. "We cannot realistically expect Congress to provide all of the estimated $9½ billion that they will need during the next 15 years through the two percent program."

Despite the fact that the banking bills endorsed by the rural electric cooperatives would represent a tremendous net savings to the government, the nation's power companies last year threw all of their lobbying capacity into an effort to kill the legislation.

The Davis family has operated this store at Arcola for nearly 100 years.

Davis Store: Going Strong at 99

By Dick Pence

Supermarkets, you can have them. Make mine a country store. I got a real taste of what city folks are missing recently when I spent a couple of hours browsing through an honest-to-gosh old-time store in rural Warren County.

This store has solid credentials for being called "old-time." George W. Davis, the present owner, represents the third generation of the Davis family to own and operate the Arcola store. A note on the back of an old account book reveals that his grandfather, also George W. Davis, bought the store in 1868. As the present Davis recalls being told, his grandfather came to Arcola right after the Civil War to work for a returning veteran—Capt. Phil Alston—who started the store. Business wasn't too good those first few years and the store passed into the hands of receivers. It was later purchased by George W. Davis, who ran the store from 1868 until his death in 1909. Then his son, W. T. Davis—whose name the store now bears—took over. He retired in 1964, leaving the business in the hands of his son. W. T. still is able to spend a couple of hours a day lounging at the store, despite his advancing age.

The store today looks much the same as it did in the early years, except that one or two additions have been made to the original building. Some of the same types of articles that were sold almost a hundred years ago are still on the shelves—kerosene lamps, curry combs and hand tools. An old-fashioned gum machine is still fastened to a supporting column in the center of the building.

George Davis was in the middle of taking year-end inventory when I visited the store. "It's still a big job," he noted, "but not like it once was. We used to have to carry many, many more items. It just isn't practical to carry some things in stock any longer—people can get them at specialty stores just a few minutes away by car. Other things we used to carry just aren't used any more." For instance, he still had two curry combs in stock, but couldn't remember the last time he had a call for one.

A selection of kerosene lamps lined the top of one shelf. "Not much call for them, either," he admitted, "since electricity came our way. But we keep them on hand just in case of emergency." The store and the surrounding area are served by Halifax EMC, and the store also serves as a collection station for the co-op.

Many of the old-fashioned fixtures are still in the store. One item in particular attracts considerable attention from antique-lovers: an early thread cabinet. Davis said he's had many chances to sell it, but added: "I wouldn't dare do that. I've got two sisters who would chop my head off if I did."

Still on the premises are most

(Continued on next page)

Davis Store -- from page 7

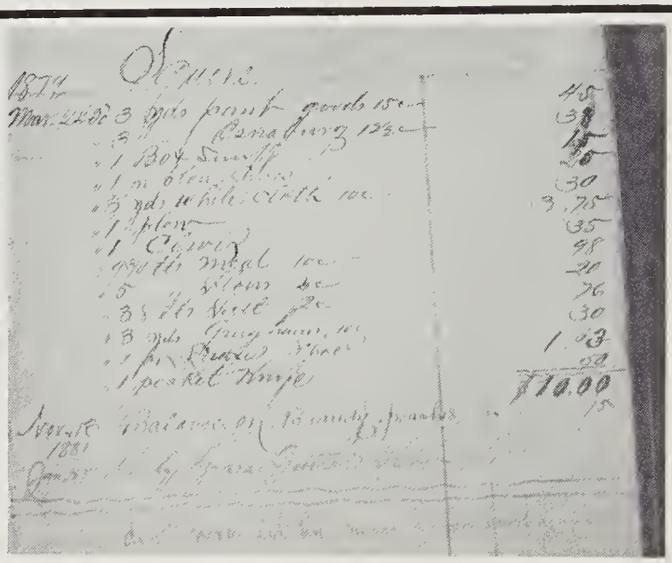
of the account books that were used in the store from the early days to the present. In contrast to today's bigger, impersonal stores, much business is still done on a credit basis.

A look at the account books reveals the amazingly low prices that prevailed in the late 1800s. They also show just how scarce money was. Most accounts were carried on the books until the end of the year, when things were settled up. And more often than not, they were paid by produce rather than cash. Shingle-making was a common vocation in the area before the turn of the century and the first George W. Davis accepted them on payment of accounts. Evidently he resold them outside the area.

Cotton was another common way of paying the store bill. As near as can be made out from ledger entries, it was selling for about $40 a bale in the 1870s. Several entries show credit for cotton in amounts approximating $40. Occasionally the books revealed hard times for this or that customer. A 39-cent balance on a broom, for instance, might be charged with a notation saying "to be paid by Friday." Sometimes several weeks went by before a settlement, then it was usually paid in the exact amount by cotton, undoubtedly scavenged from an already picked field.

Prices? Mighty reasonable. In 1879, a plow was sold for $3.75. Flour was going at four cents a pound, coffee was 18 cents a pound and salt two cents. Sugar, though, brought anywhere from 10 to 14 cents a pound.

Clothing, too, was inexpensive. Ladies shoes sold at $1.50 to $2. A Mr. Bennett Harris outfitted himself very nicely on April 18,



The Perils of Credit!

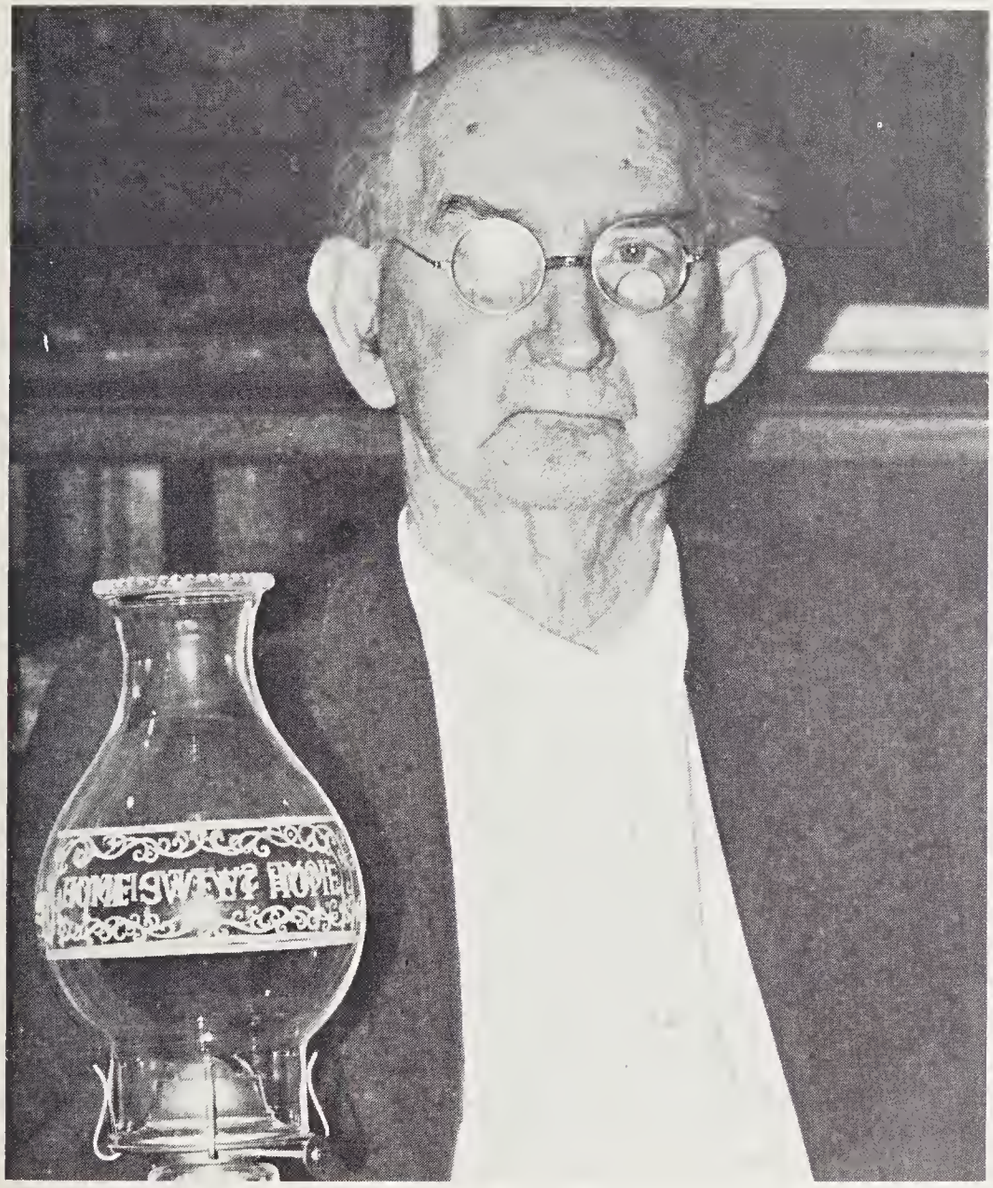
The old account books in the Davis store present an intriguing picture of the history of the store—and reveal the day-to-day problems of the neighborhood citizenry. The photo is just one example. Reprinted below is the saga revealed by the page.

SQUIRE

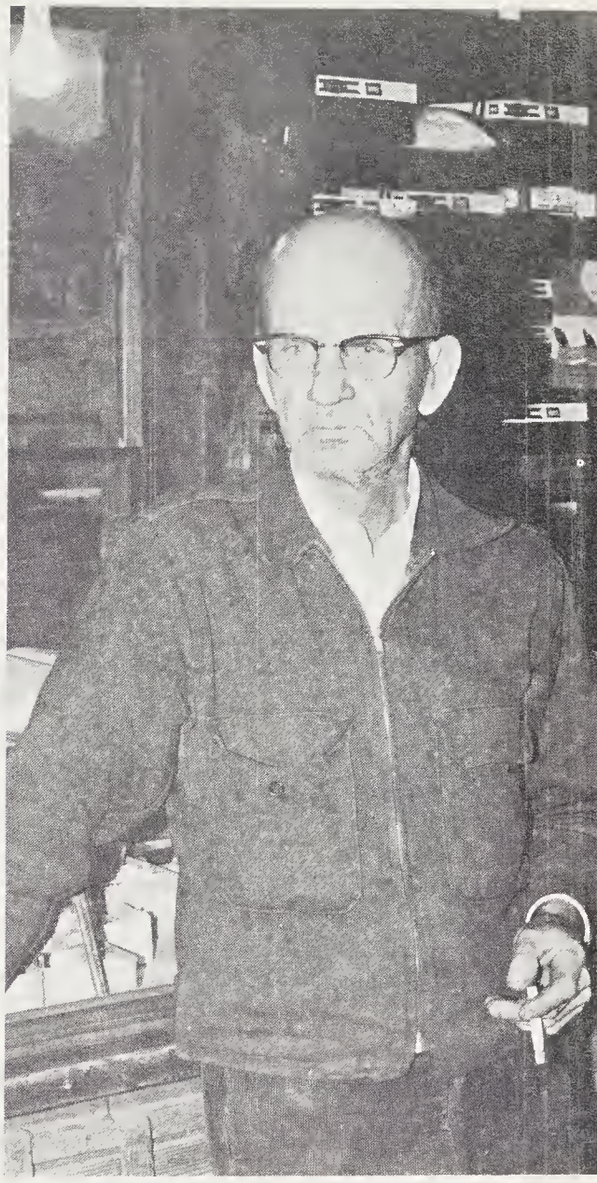
1879, March 24	
3 yards pant gaads, 15 cents	.45
3 Osnaburg (?), 12½ cents each	.38
1 bax snuff	.15
1 pair af plaw lines	.25
3 yards white clath, 10 cents	.30
1 plaw	3.75
1 clivis	.35
9 ¾ paunds af meat, 10 cents	.98
5 paunds af flaur, 4 cents	.20
38 paunds af salt, 2 cents	.76
3 yards gingham, 10 cents	.30
1 pair of ladies shaes	1.63
1 packet knife	.50
	$10.00
1879, November 13	
Balance an brandy peaches	.15
1881, January 25	
Credit by grass gutted steer	$10.15

Don't never let his name ga an baak again

This old thread case is an antique collector's delight. Store owner Davis has had several chances to sell it.



W. T. Dovis displays on item thot time has possed by.



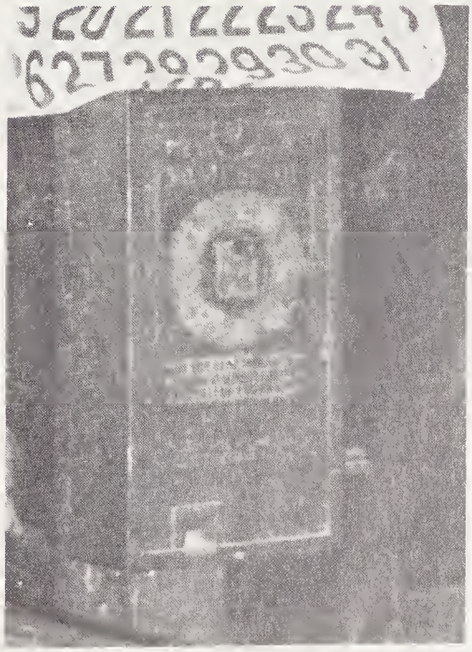
George W. Dovis now operates the store.

1879—and for less than $20. One cravat was 33 cents, three linen collars were 60 cents and one suit was $17.50. Total outlay: $18.43.

Even stamps were charged in those days—many ledger entries were for the three-cent amount. The store still serves as the Arcola post office.

Country stores are fast passing out of the scene in many areas. And more's the pity. Where else could you duplicate a lunch like this? A can of sausages packed in oil, a box of crackers, milk, a hunk cut from a huge cake-shaped cheese—all topped off with ginger snaps counted out of a large box. And eaten off a spread of store paper atop a small, rough-hewn table next to a blazing pot-bellied stove.

Try doing that in a supermarket.



This gum mochine is o reminder of days gone by.

Morks of o country store: contented dog by a worm stove.

Outside the Morrells' new home. . .

. . . and inside in electric-heat comfort.

Morrell Family Likes Electric Heat

When the Joseph Morrell family of Rt. 3, Fayetteville, built their new home late in 1963, they abandoned the old method of heating with oil and installed resistance-type baseboard electric heat.

Cleanliness, comfort, even distribution of heat and individual room control were the chief reasons for changing and the Morrell's are pleased that they made the switch. They're in their fourth heating season now and you couldn't convince them that they didn't make a wise decision.

The Morrells built on the lines of Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation in the Kingswood Development (Rockfish Community) near Fayetteville. Like all the other North Carolina cooperatives, Lumbee River has rates that make electricity competitive with other heating fuels.

Morrell has 10 kilowatts of heating capacity installed in their 1,200 square-foot house. The house is, of course, insulated according to the recommendations made by their electric cooperative. The heat produced by the resistance to the flow of electricity, along with the insulation to keep it inside, amply provides any degree of comfort any member of the Morrell family may choose. And in this seven-member family there's probably a wide range of temperature selections in their individual bedrooms.

The builder of the Morrell home also installed the electric heating equipment, so figures on the cost of electric heating equipment were not available. Prior to construction, however, John O'Briant, member services director for the cooperative, prepared heat loss calculations on the proposed home and furnished the Morrells with a copy which also included a calculated cost of operation.

The actual cost of heating has been somewhat less than the estimated cost. Here's the kwh usage for heating last season:

Month	Cost of heating	Kwh used
November	$17.43	1,350
December	28.05	2,200
January	38.93	3,070
February	26.68	2,090
March	22.68	1,770

* * *

The total cost for heating during the five months shown was $133.77.

The Morrells have had no maintenance or repair costs on their heating equipment and they aren't likely to for a long time to come. There are no moving parts in the units and almost nothing that can go wrong with the system.

"We were told of the cleanliness and even distribution of heat," says Mrs. Morrell, "and we've found electric heat to be everything we were told it was."

Show Is Sucess — In Spite of Ice

Icy roads over most of North Carolina slowed to a trickle the crowds attending the second day of the North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition in Raleigh.

The exposition opened under sunny skies and it appeared that attendance would exceed the estimated 20,000 which came to the show last year. However, freezing rain and sleet in the early morning hours of the second day of the show prompted the highway patrol to urge motorists to stay off the roads.

Even so, an estimated 15,000 farmers came to the show during the two days. And by any standdards it could be measured, the show was another successful event. "In fact," said one exhibitor who did not attend the show last year, "this has been the most profitable show I've ever participated in and I've been on the show circuit for my company for 15 years." Most of the exhibitors expressed delight in the interest shown by the people who attended. The farmers apparently came telling themselves that there must be a better way than manually handling their agricultural products. And here, under one roof, they were able to see and have explained to them the very latest in equipment for turning their farm into a completely automatic operation.

The impressive array of equipment for automating the farmstead virtually filled the Dorton Arena on the North Carolina State Fairgrounds. Exhibitors representing around 75 manufacturers of farm machinery such as silo unloaders, grain dryers, egg gathering equipment, feed mixers and feed grinders were on hand to answer questions and discuss their products.

On the first day of the show, especially, the exhibitors went home with tired feet and weary voices. Even though the bad weather conditions affected attendance on the second day, those who did brave the elements were genuinely interested farmers who felt they could benefit from seeing the display.

Exhibitors apparently felt this high degree of interest, for none of them were in the least disappointed that they had come to participate in the show.

Sponsored by the electric power suppliers in the state and North Carolina State University, the show was conceived and designed to stimulate a greater interest in profitable farmstead mechanization and to give farmers and opportunity to see the very latest in labor and money-saving equipment.

As one farmer attending the show put it, "With the increasing cost of labor, a farmer has one of two choices - he either makes use of this automatic equipment or he eventually gets out of the business. It's as simple as that."

let 'em drip! let 'em dribble!

1967 OVEN CLEANS ITSELF...

...electrically

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

The first successful electric range was displayed in 1910 at a meeting of an association of electric utilities in St. Louis. It was built from the structure of an oil stove into which coils of heating wire, imbedded in porcelain bricks, were inserted for surface cooking units.

For years following this exposition, scientists worked to create the modern piece of magic gracing today's kitchen. The modern era of the range though really began in 1930 with the introduction of the Calrod surface unit.

Since that time, homemakers have been constantly amazed at the yearly innovations in current models. But, certainly, the self-cleaning oven has been the happiest thing to happen to the kitchen in many a year.

Years and years of research has gone into the development of the self-cleaning range, which allows the homemaker to do away with messy chemical cleaners, to save hundreds of hours of time in the course of a year, and to just possibly stop a few thousand temper tantrums.

The system uses electricity to clean the most heavily soiled ovens to sparkling cleanliness; the oven liner looks spotlessly clean as new, even remote corners as well as flat surfaces.

And the oven can be cleaned as often as desired —let a fruit pie drip, a casserole dripple, a roast spatter, or a steak sizzle—clean the oven immediately.

Other advantages listed by early owners of self-cleaning ovens were: hands are never roughened by the use of harsh cleaning materials; oven is far more thoroughly cleaned electrically than by hand; a saving of money, time and shelf space by eliminating oven cleaning products.

The cleaning operation requires about seven cents worth of electrical power, based on a rate of two cents per KWH of electricity. By comparison the average cost of two popular oven-cleaning materials for one thorough cleaning job is about 35 cents—five times the cost of the usual electric cleaning process.

How To Use Self-Cleaning Oven

Cleaning a dirty oven with the new self-cleaning oven feature is simple and requires no extra equipment, compounds or chemicals.

These are the basic steps of the operation:

- Remove foods and cooking utensils from the oven.
- Set oven dial to "clean." (The other settings on this dial are "broil," "bake," etc.)
- Set the oven timer for cleaning time period based on the amount and degree of soil.
- If your self-clean oven has the new window door just slide the cleaning shield into place.
- Close the oven door. Push the latch release button and move the latch to the setting marked "clean."
- When the time cycle has elapsed, the power will be turned off automatically, then open the door to a sparkling clean oven.

The oven cleaner cleans the oven racks even the surface unit dip bowls.

With the new oven cleaner, there is no more messing; no more scrubbing; no more digging at hard-to-reach corners. Just wipe off the facings outside the oven and door seal area if they are soiled.

Other '67 Range Features

• Removable "Teflon" coated oven panels. Tough, non-stick finish; lasts for years, comes out clean with whisk or plastic mesh pad.

• Removable oven doors.

• On non-electric-cleaning ovens, pull out oven which allows homemaker to clean oven while standing up.

• Elevated controls which stay cleaner by being away from spatter zone.

• Self-cleaning surface units.

• Pull-off knobs on control panels for easier cleaning. Knobs can be cleaned at the sink.

• Automatic rotisserie allows you to enjoy fun and flavor of outdoor spit roasting. Meats roast to turn —faster and better—baste in their own juices as they turn automatically.

• Meat thermometer, which can be set for "rare," "medium," or "well done." Buzzer sounds when meat is ready.

• Automatic speed grill; set control to maintain just right heat. No wires or plugs. Washes like any utensil.

• Automatic temperature units which make ordinary pots and pans cook like automatic utensils.

• Electronic Ranges . . .

-Bake a potato in five minutes, a cherry pie in 28 or roast a frozen turkey in 60 minutes.

-Casserole from cold ingredients to piping hot, table ready in just ten minutes, through quick-heating by microwaves.

-Thaw frozen fruits in two minutes in their paper packages.

-Cool cooking right through summer heatwaves.

-Can cook on conventional timing if preferred.

-Electronic cooking takes only three easy steps: just latch oven door; select proper power level; set electronic timer. You'll cook in minutes rather than hours.

• Eye-level picture windows where you can watch food cook to perfection.

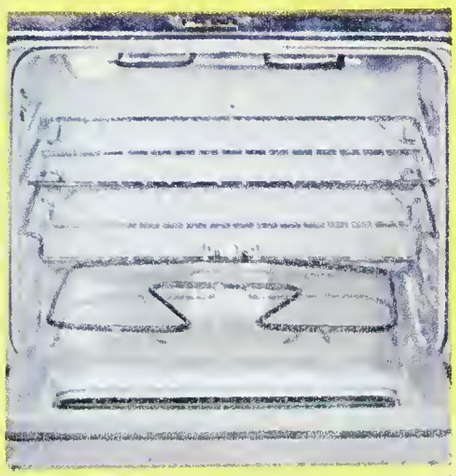
• Automatic outlet timer with delayed start feature. Starts any appliance you plug into the outlet automatically at the time you choose.

• Heat Minder surface unit—an automatic pot watcher that guards against scorching and boil-overs. Won't even let bacon burn.

• Delayed-start meal minder cooks at 325 degrees or the oven temperature you select—then switches automatically to a lower holding temperature. Keeps even rare roast serving hot for hours. Cooking begins automatically at once, or later, at the time you select on the timer.

When new oven looks like this, now no chemicals, no hand-scrubbing.

Goodbye to oven-cleaning drudgery, flip of switch cleans every corner.



Open oven door and you'll be amazed at how spotlessly clean—like new.

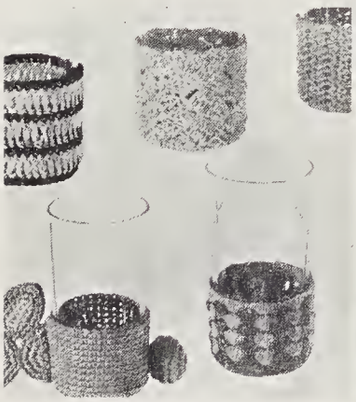
Free Patterns

Popcorn Tablecloth

How beautiful for special family holidays and guest dinners. Measures 60 x 83 inches.

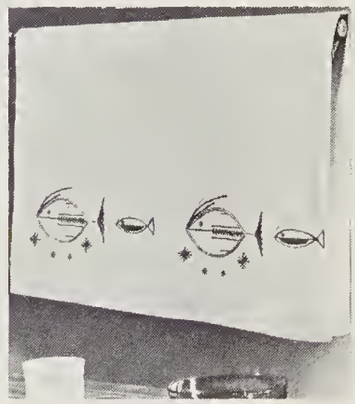
Jeweled Apron

Crisp organdy, lacy snowflakes, twinkling jewels. A festive apron. Excellent gift or for self.



Glass Jackets

Make in gay color combinations. Prevent glass rim stains on furniture.



Brilliant Guest Towel

Sure to brighten your bathroom. Easy to embroider in marine shades of orange and gold silk.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, North Carolina

This pattern offer expires May 15, 1967

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

- ☐ Popcorn Tablecloth
- ☐ Jeweled Apron
- ☐ Glass Jackets
- ☐ Guest Towels

My Name is:_____

Address:_____

Comment, if Any:_____

_____

The Name of My Electric Co-op is:_____

Family Fare

By Erma Angevine,

Two Denver supermarkets lowered prices and increased sales in mid-October because of a threatened boycott from women organized as Housewives for Lower Food Prices.

The women threatened to boycott five supermarkets and urged other women to join them in a drive to get food costs down. One supermarket met the threat with a 10 percent cut in everything except cigarettes and beer.

Officials of another Colorado chain of supermarkets voiced surprise that women were concerned with prices. The vice president told newsmen, "We interviewed several hundred women and found that 86 percent of them favored lower prices." The 43 stores in the chain were closed the first day of the boycott and 2,000 employees began marking 6,000 items down 10 to 20 percent.

Meanwhile, shoppers in Carlsbad, N. M., announced plans to form a price-busting group and to urge others to do the same all over the land.

In Little Silver, N. J., women set up HELP—Housewives Expect Lower Prices. They organized letter-writing campaigns to the President, senators, congressmen, and federal and state agencies, seeking a federal investigation of rising food costs.

In Portland, Ore., some 30 stores fought a price war touched off by consumer pressure. In some instances, milk sold for 18 cents a gallon, bread for 8 cents a loaf, and bacon for 68 cents a pound.

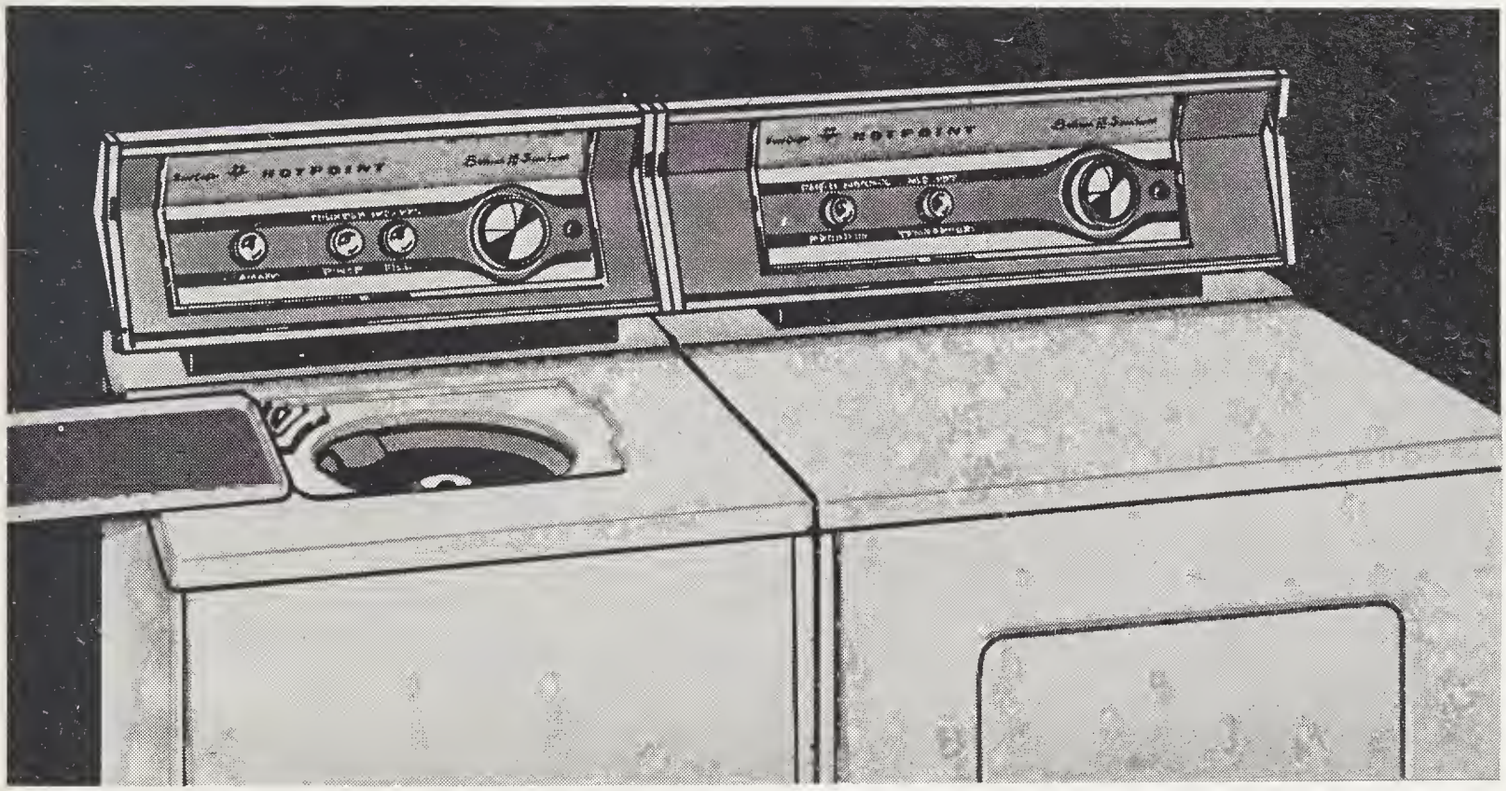
Spurred on by these and other consumer boycotts, Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor and special assistant to the President on consumer affairs, asked the Federal Trade Commission to investigate selling gimmicks. "I want to know how much we are paying for extras," she told Paul Rand Dixon, FTC chairman.

Boycotting consumers tell newsmen they are not opposed to supermarkets making a profit. They also know they put more than food in their shopping carts. One Denver woman said, "Supermarkets got our business because they're one-stop markets. We know that. We can go back to buying food from the corner grocer."

According to one Colorado state representative, she's right. "The Denver housewives are boycotting the right people," John Baer said. He cited the National Commission on Food Marketing hearings showing that chain stores try to eliminate competition, resulting in high food prices and high chain store profits. He said the major chains hold down prices to the farmer-producer and raise prices to the retail buyer. He called for a congressional investigation of trade practices of food chains. When consumer boycotts get Congress to act, he said, "The farmer, the processor, the transporter, and the public will benefit."

NEW FOR 1967...

Hotpoint Partners for Permanent-Press



1967 Hotpoint Washer makes it simple to be certain:

- One diol controls six fobric settings . . . two speciolly designed for permonent-press fobrics.
- Eoch fobric setting automotically provides proper wosh oction, spin speed, woter temperature.
- Clothes-cooling overflow rinse adds cold woter to tub . . . helps prevent wrinkles.
- Does 2-to-16 lb. loods without attochments.
- Duol lint-filters leave not o hint of lint.
- Ask for LW784—volue priced at your local dealer now.

1967 Hotpoint Dryer dries clothes with sense-ability:

- Automotic sensing-device shuts heot off when clothes are dried—not overdried.
- Special de-wrinkle cycle continues to tumble clothes ofter heat shuts off . . . cool air breezes through load so clothes come out smoother, more wrinkle-free (permanent-press fabrics can reolly live up to their promise now!)
- Other feotures include Foot Pedal Door Opener; Up-Front Lint Trap; Safety Door Switch.
- Ask for LB775—value priced at your local dealer now.

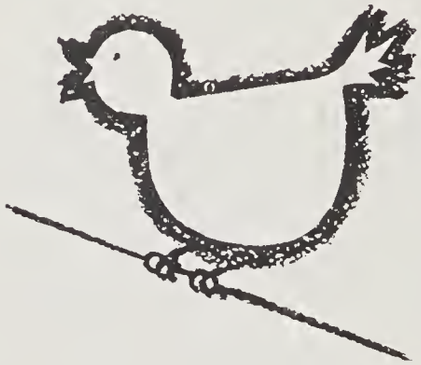
Hotpoint

first with the features women want most

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL WEEK
FEB. 5-11, 1967

HOTPOINT—GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60644

clotheslines are for the birds!...



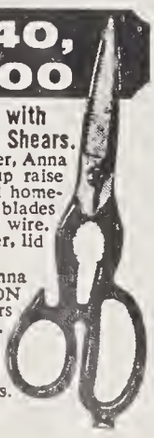
BUY AN ELECTRIC
CLOTHES DRYER

RAISE $40, $200, $400

for your Church or Group with 6-in-1 Kitchen-Household Shears.

America's favorite fund-raiser, Anna Wade, will help your group raise needed money with this 6-in-1 home-maker's helper. Stay-sharp blades cut poultry, vegetables, light wire. Handles serve as screw driver, lid pryer, bottle opener.

YOU DON'T SPEND 1¢. Anna Wade ships 100 Shears ON CREDIT. Have 10 members each sell 10 shears for $1 each. Return $60, keep $40 for your treasury. Mail post card for free fund-raising details on Kitchen-Household Shears. Anna Wade, Dept. 692DB, Lynchburg, Va. 24505.

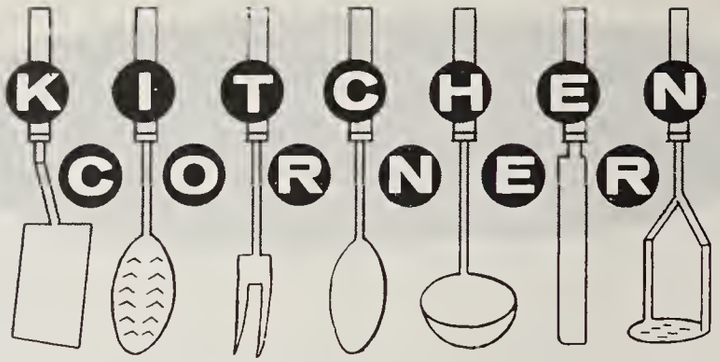


FLORIDA LINEMEN WANTED

First class linemen with minimum of two years experience in hot line work and able to climb. Excellent working conditions and liberal fringe benefits. Write Florida Keys Electric Cooperative, Attention Warren Bland, P. O. Box 377, Tavernier, Florida.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

HEAVIES: Rocks Reds $6.95-100. **'JUMBO'** White Rocks $7.95. Heavy Assorted Straight Run $10.95: Pullets $18.95. **'DELUXE'** Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Hampshires, R. I. Reds $12.95; Pullets $21.95 Redrock Sexlink Pullets $23.95. Silver Sexlink Pullets $25.95. **'PEDIGREED'** White Leghorn Pullets $24.95. Brahmas, Giants, Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas Straight run $16.95; Pullets $27.95. Pekin Ducklins 12-$4.75. Broadbreasted Turkeys 15-$13. Goslings 6-$9.75. Live Guarantee. **COD. RUBY CHICKS**, Dept. ANC, Box 1335, Wheaton, Md.



Candy That Even The Children Can Make

A Pee Dee Electric member, Mrs. C. B. Bunn, sends a few orchids to the Kitchen Corner this month. She writes that she "likes to read *The Carolina Farmer* and especially enjoys the recipes because they are rather simple and easy to use." She adds, "The ones in the larger magazines are too fancy and complicated."

Because of her feelings about simple, family recipes, Mrs. Bunn has sent a candy recipe which she says even children can use. She reminisces, "Remember how we used to make taffy and popcorn? Well, when our daughter was quite young, she made this uncooked candy—and it's not nearly so messy as the molasses taffy." She says this makes an especially good project for Brownie Scouts and Jr.-4-H'ers. "Even boys like to make it—and who doesn't like peanut butter?"

The Bunns live on Rt. 1, Wadesboro. They attend the Methodist Church in their community. They have two married children, and boast of four grandchildren.

The family is served by Pee Dee Electric, and Mrs. Bunn is a member of the cooperative's Women's Committee.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Rebekah Rivers, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

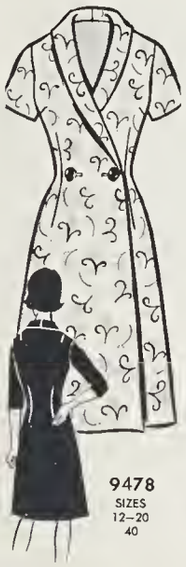
Submitted by Mrs. C. B. Bunn, Route 1, Box 325, Wadesboro, N. C.

PEANUTBUTTER PINWHEELS

1 package powdered sugar (one pound)
4 or 5 tablespoons liquid (milk, cream or fruit juice)
½ cup peanut butter (either smooth or crunchy)

Mix sugar and liquid to the consistency of piecrust. If more liquid is needed, add very little at the time. Roll on flat surface, spread with peanut butter and roll as a jelly roll. Cut crosswise. The pieces may be tiny or large. The flavors may also vary by using chocolate chip raisins, walnuts, pecans, etc. Let set for a time before serving. Keeps well in covered tin.

Fashion FAVORITES



4753
SIZES
10–18

Pattern No. 9478 is cut in sizes 12, 16, 18, 20 and 40.

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Pattern No. 9442 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Send 50 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first-class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

Becky's ALMANAC

"Good morrow,
'tis St. Valentine's Day
All in the morn betime,
And I a maid at your window
To be your Valentine."

—SHAKESPEARE

* * * * *

'Tis the beautiful month of love notes, of gay violets, and amethysts. It's the month of legends of a tall, lanky world-shaper, who dreamed as he split rails . . . it's the "first-in-war, first-in-peace, and first-in-the hearts of his countrymen" month.

* * * * *

Best of all, it's the love month: the month of penny Valentines, elaborate Victorian fold-outs, heart-shaped candy boxes, dozens of red roses, and, once in a while, an engagement ring—a circle of "mutual love and hearty affection flowing continually and forever."

* * * * *

Joan Anglund says, "Love is a Special Way of Feeling." Lincoln inscribed in Mary Todd's wedding ring "Love is Eternal." And a beautiful book was written several years ago called, "So Long as Love Remembers."

* * * * *

. . . Love is bearing one's share of the world's pain.
. . . Love is helping others to live together in peace; in understanding.
. . . Love is sacrificing of time and the material for the help and strengthening of a friend.
. . . Love is open eyes that see the needs of a friend without having to be told.
. . . Love is offering help before it has to be requested.

And, as Joan Anglund would say, "What is your definition of love?"

She's New in Town and Asks: 'How Do I Get Acquainted?'

"Although there are a number of solutions which may be given to this problem, I feel that this one will prove to be most effective. Ask your mother if she will join you in sponsoring an "Open House, Get Acquainted" party. This way you will have the opportunity of inviting your classmates over. Make them feel most welcome and show them that you would like to be a part of their activities. Remember, in making friends, you must meet others halfway. However, don't be an eager beaver in matters of new acquaintances. True friendships stem from mutual understanding and take time. Friends gained too fast may prove to be part of the wrong crowd."

Maxine Stokes
Rt. 1, Box 17
Louisburg

Maxine is a senior at Riverside High School. Her hobbies are reading, writing creatively and typing. All of her school subjects are her favorites. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Stokes, are members of Wake Electric Membership Corporation.

★

"If you really want to make new acquaintances, borrow one of last year's yearbooks and learn the names and faces of the people in your classes. Act friendly toward your classmates. Go to school ballgames, volunteer for class projects, and join any clubs that interest you. Working side by side with people is a good way to make new friends."

Sandra Smith
Rt. 2, Box 214
Mocksville

Sandra is 17 and a junior at Davie County High School. Her hobbies are dating and reading. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit F. Smith, are members of Davie Electric Membership Corporation.

★

"One of the best ways to make new friends is through school and church activities. You might volunteer your help or support on various projects. Certainly, the best answer to getting acquainted with new people is to be yourself and have a pleasant smile for everyone."

Pansy Lyalls
Rt. 2, Box 154
West Jefferson

Pansy is 17 and a senior at Beaver Creek High School. Her parents are members of Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

★

"From my experiences, I have found that one of the best ways to make fine new acquaintances is through attendance at the church of your faith. By joining and participating in a Sunday school class or church sponsored youth organization, a teenager can meet many friendly, congenial people of good character with many of the same interests and ideas as his own."

Lee Bearden
P. O. Box 372
Swansboro

Lee enjoys sewing, writing, and collecting unusual jewlry. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Bearden, belong to Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"My classmates think that I am shy. How may I correct this?"

This question was submitted by Charles Pridgen, who will be receiving $5 from *THE CAROLINA FARMER*. Charles is 18 years old and a senior at Charles E. Perry High School. His parents are members of South River Electric Membership Corporation.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Got a Tip?

With the shortage of skilled repairmen growing more acute, many husbands are going to find themselves holding the wrench or hammer. It seems that soon it's going to be "do it yourself"-or else. The "else" may mean that the job won't get done-at least at a price you're willing to pay.

A friend here in Raleigh recently learned what the labor shortage meant. It meant that he was going to have to take care of a leaking pipe on Saturday. "Plumbing just ain't my line," he says. "I'm a salesman."

He made plumbing his line, though, after he was told that it would cost him something like $15 an hour to get someone to fix it on Saturday.

The professional handyman and —in some places—the carpenter and the plumber seem to be disappearing from the scene. This is bringing about a new breed of do-it-yourselfers.

Years ago when the do-it-yourself kick was big, many homeowners would roll up their sleeves and pitch into chores because they wanted to. But in many places today, there is little choice.

During the coming year we're hopeful that this column will be helpful to you on those jobs around the house. In order to make it more helpful we'd like to share with all our readers your thoughts and comments on solutions to problems you've had on repairs around the house. We'd like to have your questions also. If we can't provide you with the answer, then we likely have readers who can.

Won't you share with us your handyman problems and tell us what you did about it? We've many readers who would be interested in hearing about it. If you've got a good idea, send it to Around the House, *The Carolina Farmer,* P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

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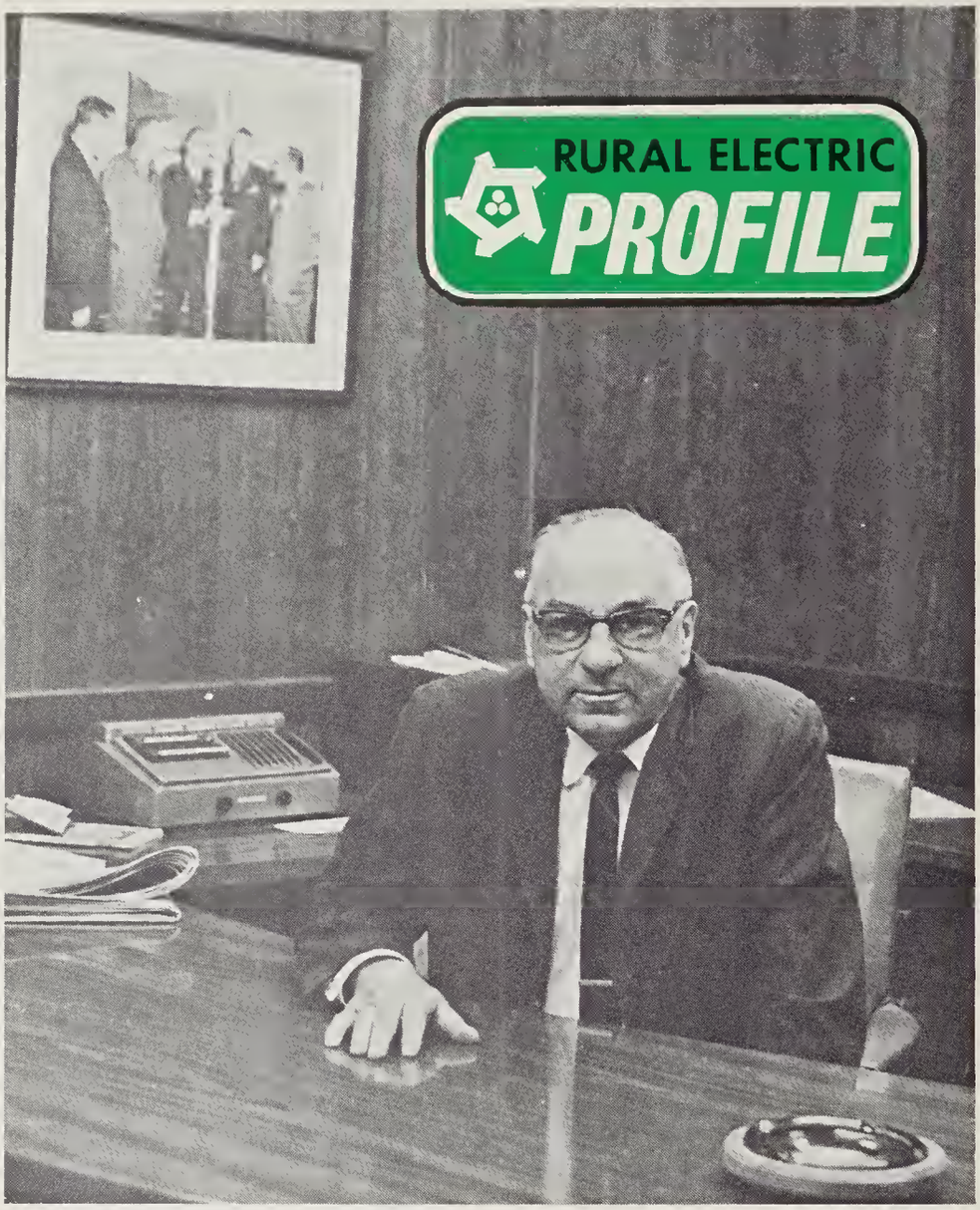

Robert S. Burrus, manager of Surry-Yadkin EMC

The Dynamic Duo: Electrification And Education

Bob Burrus thinks that the best thing that's happened to his area of the state is the establishment of a new community college. The best thing, that is, since rural electrification came along.

And Robert S. Burrus is well qualified to comment on the effects of both. Burrus, manager of Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation at Dobson, is a native of Surry County and has taken a leading role in both electrification and education.

Back in March, 1940, Burrus went to work for Surry-Yadkin EMC as loan coordinator. In 1941, he became manager of the co-op, a post he has held ever since. When World Was II broke out, the fledgling co-op had only 250 miles of line and some 600 members. Lack of materials prevented growth and by the war's end only 30 miles of line and 300 members had been added. Since then, however, the co-op has grown steadily. It now boasts 1,970 miles of line and 8,829 members, most of whom are farmers.

"There's no way to measure the impact of rural electrification on our area;" says Burrus, "but there's nobody around here who doesn't have —and make good use —of electricity."

Twenty-seven years ago, when Burrus became an employee of the co-op, the area's main income was derived from tobacco. The leaf is still the most important crop in the area, but other farming enterprises are making substantial inroads. Beef cattle and laying hens are fast growing businesses—and both are depending more and more on electricity for economical operation.

If Bob Burrus has transferred any of his enthusiasm for tackling—and accomplishing—a tough job, he's transferred it from rural electrification to his other main interest: education.

He has been chairman of the board of trustees for Surry Community College since its inception just a few years ago. Prior to the establishment of the two-year school he served as chairman of the steering committee that got the institution off the ground.

Surry-Yadkin EMC, under Burrus' leadership, also played an important role in helping get the college started. The first eight months, the college's offices were

in the co-op office building. Board meetings are still held there.

In a few months the college will move into new buildings located between the EMC office and Surry Central High School, both on Highway 601 just south of Dobson. Meanwhile, the college is moving along at a faster pace than was expected. Some 226 full-time students are enrolled. School for them starts at 4 p.m. each day at Surry Central High, the college's temporary home.

"It will be 10 years before we can really evaluate the impact of the college on our county," says Burrus, "but I have no doubts that the opportunity for more education will contribute greatly to the success of our area.

"We're just holding our own in population around here. Not only do we need better educated and trained people, but we have to find meaningful employment for them."

Burrus' activities with the community college aren't the extent of his work in local education. He has been chairman of the Surry Central High School Board since it opened its doors in 1962. Prior to that he was chairman of the school board at Copeland in Surry County.

Like his counterparts throughout the state, Burrus has had a busy year in his role as an electric co-op manager. Two things, both resulting from legislation passed by the General Assembly in 1965, have kept him occupied—territorial negotiations and inventorying property for taxation.

Under the 1965 law, and subsequent rulings the N.C. Utilities Commission, cooperatives and power companies have been charged with trying to work out mutually satisfactory territorial agreements before going to the commission for certification.

Burrus and his staff spent a total of 21 full days negotiating with the power company in his co-op's area—and countless days mapping lines and preparing for these sessions. "We got some of what we wanted and didn't get other areas we wanted," he admits. "Negotiation territories is a lot like trading ball players. A trade you make might look good right now—but next year it could make you look bad."

Taxation also presented the co-op with new problems. Inventorying facilities spread over several counties and countless townships and other taxing units was a monumental job. Surry-Yadkin, along with other North Carolina electric co-ops, had to list for ad valorem taxes for the first time this year. Burrus estimates the co-op will pay some $15,000 in property taxes this year, plus a six percent gross receipts tax on a major portion of the co-op's income from power sales.

Burrus was born in Rockford, just a few miles from the co-op office, and graduated from high school there. He still lives in the house his grandfather built near Rockford. He is married to the former Ora Lee Davis, also a native of the area. Mrs. Burrus is a former school teacher, having taught 37 years. The couple has three sons: Dr. Robert T., a research chemist with Dupont in Kinston; Phillip D., who lives with his parents; and Harold M., who works for a bank in Laurinburg.

Burrus is a 32nd Degree Mason and Shriner. He is a Baptist and served as chairman of a building committee for his church when it built a new church a few years ago. In addition, he is a director of the Northwestern Bank at Dobson, a director of the local burial association, a member of the Copeland Ruritan Club, a member of the Northwest Development Association, the Surry County Agricultural Workers Council and the Surry County Planning Board. He has been Chairman of the Surry Soil and Water Conservation District since it was organized in 1938—making him either the first or second in seniority for similar posts across the state.

One thing Burrus likes to recall is the origin of the slogan, "Owned by Those We Serve," a phrase now used by a majority of the electric co-ops in the country. "I haven't been able to find anyone who used it before we did, and we like to think it started right here," says Burrus. It first appeared on the co-op's letterheads in 1942.

"Owned by Those We Serve"—whether or not the words originated with Burrus, he certainly is one of the men who has helped make them a living reality for millions of rural Americans.

—DICK PENCE

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Confused

A young man wandered into the Atlanta airport and spoke to a ticket agent behind a counter: "One of them jet planes going to take off soon?"

"Sure, going to Birmingham. Leaves here at 11 a.m."

"What time does it get there?" the lad asked.

"10:30 a.m." The fellow scratched his head, unaware of the change in time zones.

"Want a ticket?"

"Golly, no, sir, but do you mind if I hang around and watch that dude scratch off?"

By Today's Prices

Housewife to butcher: "Please send me a dollar's worth of steak. Tell the boy if I'm not home to push it through the keyhole."

Experienced Pupil

A third-grade pupil counseled his younger brother, just getting ready to enroll in school, as follows: "Remember, in school when the teacher says NO, she means it; it's not like around home."

Doctored Up

Two dogs were watching the latest dance craze. After a while one dog looked at the other and said, "When I act like that, they give me worm pills."

"Well, I see that Grandma's recipe for pickled moose goes back on the shelf for another year."

HALE!

Loyal but Honest

Forced to be a witness against a friend charged with larceny, yet unwilling to call his friend a thief, he said:

"I wouldn't say he's an out-an-out thief, but if I was a chicken and I saw him loafing around, I'd sure roost high."

One of the Group

The governor of a large state happened to get on a train that was transferring some inmates of a mental hospital to a farm where they were to recuperate. The conductor went through the train checking up on the group and counting them. "One, two, three, four, five . . . ." He stopped at the seat of the well-dressed man. "Who are you?" he asked.

"I am the governor."

"Six, seven, eight . . . ."

Getting Even

Wife: "And that man on the tow truck had a nerve charging $10 a mile to tow me from the parkway. But I showed him!"

"Husband: What did you do?"

Wife: "I made him earn every cent of it. I kept the brakes on."

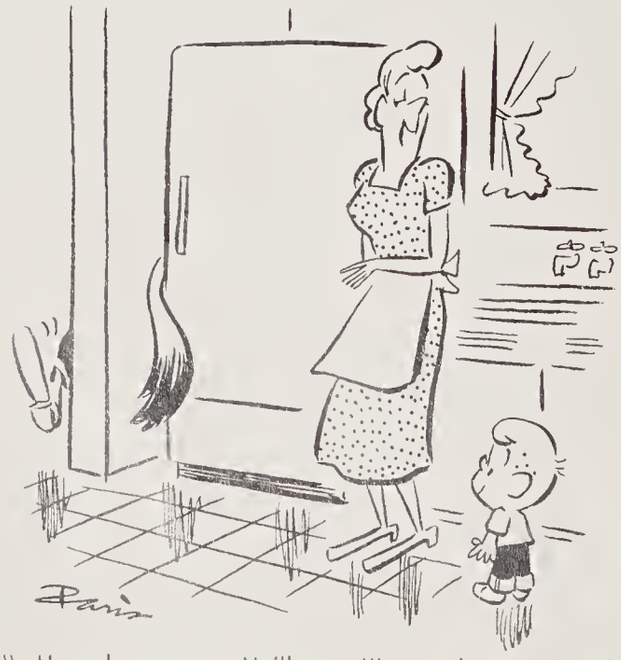
Your Decision

"I can catch the 6:16 train," explained the hiker, "if you'll let me cut across your field."

"Go ahead," said the farmer, "but you'll catch the 5:45 if my bull spots you."

Relief

From a fifth-grader's paper: "Russian children go to school six days a week. This can never happen in America because Saturday is the day teachers wash their hair."



"—Here he comes. He'll say 'I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.' Then watch his expression . . ."

"Speak up, Sam! What did they say?"

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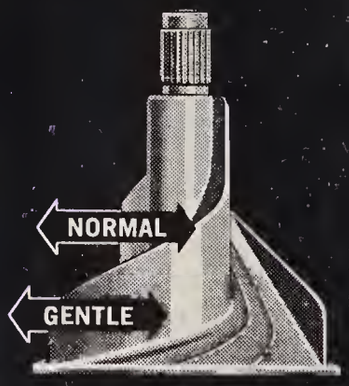

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